EVIDENCE IS ALL IN.

The Carter Case Almost Ready for Argument to Begin.

TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Dr Hunter McGuire Takes the Stand as an Expert.

THINKS SHOTS FIRED FROM REAR,

Many Witnesses Put on to Prove Moore's Reputation as a Peaceable Man-Boys Who Contradicted the

Ggerrant Girl Impeached.

The evidence in the Carter case is al now save that the jury has yet to lew the scene of the tragedy, and the ment will begin this afternoon. The ce has been of an exhaustive naduring this trial, much more so during the first hearing of the case the legal fight has been one of the vicorous which have been fought Virginia court in years,

he prosecution has woven a net of cirintial and direct evidence around used in the most skilful manner, he has, through his counsel, enared in every way known to legal e to combat it and extricate e impression made on the jury's mind shot Moore while the decedent was not looking, and they have probably suc-

ARMSTRONG'S TESTIMONY.

go on in rebuttal testified to ots, and probably a third one, and Mr. Harry C. Beattle testified that Armstrong

had told him that he heard three shots. conflict in Armstrong's statements ng very clearly established, the pros cution begun the introduction of witnesses from Manchester, all of whom testified that Charles Fox Moore, the man whom Carter killed, bore a good eputation for peace and order in the mmunity in which he lived. Many of ese witnesses were the most prominent tizens of Manchester and they gave ir evidence in a manner which unhere were several rather amusing incime of the witnesses giving very clever

DR. M'GUIRE AS AN EXPERT.

Probably the most important witnes of the day, however, was Dr. Hunter Mc Guire, who was placed on the stand to rebut the expert testimony given by Dr. issiah H. White. Dr. McGuire examined the photograph of Moore's wounds very carefully, and after being told the exact nature of the shots and the wounds int the wounds could only have been de by a pistol held at Moore's rear. He uld not, of course, say that Carter was rear of the buggy when he fired, but rted positively that if he was not in turned his back to him.

evidence showing that Moore reputation in Manchester was e testimony of the mother the Guerrant, both of whom he little girl did go to the d been introduced to prove not stated facts. This witness lively that these boys came di-Carter's store to her house, and with her children all that day, when they were on the stand, said they went from Carter's d home therefrom.

CARTER'S PISTOL. ses were introduced to prove that associated with Carter closely and were not aware of his ever arried a pistol, and then, after had been introduced, proving statements of Constable Samuel ng the hole in the Moore buggy not based on facts, the prosecution with Mr. L. L. Fussell, who testihat Carter had voluntarily told him e fired three shots at Moore.

le conside of the case, was the treatof tardy witnesses by the Court Mr. David Garthright, who had been late the preceding day, was in court, to Sheriff Hughes, who had a delegated to summon him, and the riff explained that he had left the mmons at the place designated as Mr. arthright's habitation. Witness sale Witness said herged, while Mr. Hughes was relieved in any responsibility. George Armthither he had gone with his family. imposed on him, though 't is likely witness will never be required to pay the sum, for counsel interceded in his behalf, and the Judge sold he would not press the matter at present.

TO VIEW THE SCENE TO-DAY.

The jury will drive in omnibusses to the scene of the tragedy this morning, leaving the court-house at 10 o'clock, and upon their return the argument will be begun. Mr. Lewis will open for the Common wealth, and be followed by Mr. Sands Mr. Wendenburg will then speak for the fense, and it is now thought that Mr. Smith and Mr. Montague will have to reserve their argument for to-morrow morning, in which event the jury will not

get the case until some time to-morrow

The Morning Session.

The court convened promptly at 11 o'clock, but George Armstrong was not then present, and it being stated that he was on his way to the court, a recess was taken until he could arrive, and during the finterim the Garthright matter was disposed of

during the interim the Gorda arrive, and during the interim the Garthright matter was disposed of.

At 12:20 o'clock Mr. George Armstrong, the witness for whom the Court had been waiting, entered the court-room, and was placed on the stand. Being asked where he was on the day of the homicide, he said he was at Bloomingdale, and testified that he heard the shots fired by Carter, and that he heard only two. Under cross-examination, witness was asked if he hadn't testified before the Coroner's jury that there were two or more shots, and if he hadn't stated to Dr. Croxton that his impression was that there were three shots. Mr. Armstrong positively denied having made either statement.

"Haven't you stated to Mr. Harry Beattle that there were three shots?" was next asked. Beattie that there were three shots?" was next asked.

next asked.

"No, sir; I did not."

"Do you know Mr. Beattle?"

"Yes, sir; he is my boss man."

"Did you not say to him that it was your impression that there were three shots?"

"Did you not state to Mr. Augustus Epps that you thought there were three

"Did you not state to me (Mr. Sands, and Mr. Lewis that your impression was 'Are you through with this witness? asked his Honor.

"Yes, sir; responded counsel."
"Let him remain in the custody of the Sheriff," then came from his Honor.
EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL.

The defence at this juncture rested their case, and without delay the prosecution began the examination of witnesses in rebuttal. Dr. W. V. Croxton, County Coroner, was first called, and testified as to the inquest, and he asserted that Armstrong had said that there were two or more shots, and has signed his testimony to that effect. The witness further testo that effect. tified that Armstrong had told him that his impression was that there were three

Mr. H. C. Beattle followed Dr. Croxton to the stand and testified that Armstrong had told him on the Monday following the homicide that he heard three shots fired in rapid succession, and wondered what anybody was doing firing three

what anybody was doing firing three shots as rapidly as that.

A QUIET, PEACEABLE MAN.

Dr. Thomas P. Matthews, of Manchester, was the next witness called to the stand. He testified to having known Charles F. Moore for twenty-two years, and having been his family physician for twenty years. As to his reputation in the community in which he lived he was regarded as being a quiet, peaceable man. regarded as being a quiet, peaceable man. He had talked with a great many men about Moore, and knew him intimately, but aside from three or four small difficulties which he had had, he knew of nothing detrimental to his character as a peaceable man. The Doctor was put through a rather severe cross-examina-tion, but bore himself with equanimity

Mr. R. B. Foster, an aged lawyer of Manchester, testified to having known Moore for fifteen or twenty years. His reputation was that of being as quiet and peaceable a man as ever lived in Man-

Being asked as to Moore's various althan he had about him (Smith), witness

"I have heard a good deal about you."
After a pause he added: "I will say that
I have always heard you speken of very

would die with his boots on?" Mr. Wen-

"No, sir; I have told him he would be shot," was the reply.

The next witness to take the stand was

W. D. Fergusson, a roller at the Old Do-minion Iron- and Nail-Works. He, too. testified that Moore had a reputation of being a peaceable and orderly citizen. Among other questions witness was asked by Mr. Wendenberg was this: "Did you ever hear of Moore's saying

to J. B. Goode that if the officer did not stop following him around at Forest Hill he would put bullets in him?"

"No, sir." H. C. Beattle, of Manchester, testified to having known Moore for twenty years, and his reputation was regarded as being work for Beattle, but their relations were always very satisfactory. Being asked concerning Moore's alleged altercations, witness said that the decedent had good reasons for most of them, and only did that which any other man would have done under like circumstances.

ATTACKED SINCE HIS DEATH. L. M. Latham came next on the stand and testified that up to the time of Moore's death he had always heard him spoken of as a quiet and peaceable man. Since the homicide he had heard Moore's the parties who had testified against him H. B. Owen, of Manchester, followed Mr. Latham, and testified that Moore bore a reputation as a peaceable man. He knew him from the time Moore came

out of the war, and considered him both a peaceable and orderly man. "Did you not say," asked Mr. Smith, "that if Charley Moore came after you, you would kill him?"

Witness smiled as he replied, "I did say, on one occasion, that if Charley Moore came after me and there was a weapo

a man as big as he was hit me."

James R. Holliday, of Manchester, testified to Moore's good character for peace
and order. He had heard nothing against Moore, except that given in testimo witnesses for the defence, and he eard that testimony very much criti-J. J. Bailey, general foreman of the

J. J. Bailey, general foreman of the Southern railway shops in Manchester, gave Moore an excellent reputation; John S. Robinson, an engineer on the Southern railway, testified that Moore bore a good reputation for peace and order; E. W. Welsiger, druggist, of Manchester, knew Moore from boyhood, and had never heard that he was a dangerous man, and A. L. Adamson, the Manchester real-estate agent, testified that Moore was a peace able and orderly man, and bore a good

reputation.
DR. M'GUIRE A WITNESS. This line of testimony was abandoned at this juncture, and Dr. Hunter McGuire was placed on the stand as an expert in anatomy and testified that he was medical director for Jackson's army. He examined the photograph of the wounds in Moore's body and was asked by Mr. Montague to explain the relative position of the way who fired the state. of the man who fired the shots to the

Mr. Smith objected to the question, and the jury was sent out while the point was argued. He contended that the evidence was cumulative and not in rebut-tal, and hence his objection. Mr. Montatal, and hence his objection. Mr. Monta-gue thought, in view of Dr. Isaiah White's testimony, the evidence of Dr. Mc-Guire was proper in rebuttal. The ob-jection was overruled, and Dr. McGuire said it was very plain that the man firing the shot was a little above and a

little in rear of the victim.
"Could that wound (referring to the body wound) have been made from a pistol fired at right angles to the body?"

was next asked.
"No. sir." was the ready response. The physician said that the nature of the wound in the body, taken together (CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.)

PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

First Speech in the House of Representatives Thereon.

ANTI-ANNEXATION ARGUMENT

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, States Objections to Taking the Islands.

SENATOR TELLER FOR EXPANSION.

He Holds That We Have Right to Acquire Territory, But Says We Should Not Deny to New Dependents the Right of Self-Government,

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20 .-The House to-day listened to the first speech on the subject of the annexation of the Philippines, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in an hour's speech, stating his opposition to a policy which would bring the islands under the sphere of United States influence, espe cially, he said, as the islands would prove a great disappointment. They were thickly populated with people of heterogeneous races. In the annexation of territory in the past, the area annexed had always been coterminous, except in the case of Alaska, and we had in each case increased our population and our power of national defence. These had been the tests in the past. The Philippines fulfilled none of these tests.

In the case of Cuba, if Cuba should be willing in the future to throw in her lot with us, the case would be different Sixty-six per cent. of Cuba's population was Caucasion, a fact not generally known. Her people could easily be assimilated. Cuba was practically contiguous. She lay directly within the sphere of American influence

WE WANT NO UNWILLING SUBJECTS "We want no unwilling subjects," said leged difficulties, witness said he didn't Mr. Williams. "We want no opportunity know of them. Being asked by Mr. for the exercise of tyranny. The South is Smith if he had heard more about Moore especially hostile to the absorption of a Mr. Williams. "We want no opportunity great population, alien in race, blood, color, and customs." He summed up the objections to the an-

nexation of the Philippines. They lie 7,000 miles from our coast. Not a single geo-"Did you ever hear of Moore's having graphical, defensive, or racial test could any difficulty with his wife" was next asked witness, and he replied: "Yes; and she was more to blame than he was."

graphical, defensive, or racial test could be applied. Annexation would project us 7,000 miles into the melee of the Orient. be applied. Annexation would project us "Captain James A. Lipscomb, Chief of Police of Manchester, testified that Moore was a quiet and peaceable man.
"Did you ever tell C. F. Moore that he might be well to bear in mind who would in the end have to pay the increased taxes. Taxes could be shifted and shifttaxes. d until they reached the farmer. Then hey were shifted no longer," He argued that citizenship could not be denied the natives of the islands, if they were annexed. They came within the purview of the fifteenth constitutional amendment. nexed. They became citizens "ipso facto," as oon as the islands were annexed.

THE RACE QUESTION. He had been asked why, if Mississippi ad been able to deal with the race ques tion, the people of the United States would not be able to do so in the Philip-The difference was that the peple of Mississippi understood the problem ome to them by actual contact. copie of the United States who would ave to solve it would do so theoretically, and they would fail. There must be white supremacy. If white supremacy were not guaranteed in Hawaii, he declared that 90 er cent, of the Caucasians would not re-

While he opposed annexation, however he said, he would not return the Philip-pine Islands to Spain. "I should leave the islands," he continued, "where they were the day after Dewey's glorious vicory at Manila, 'I should haul down the American flag. I am for the flag for what it means, not for itself. It is nothing but a piece of bunting, and when some one announces that it must not come down, I care not how high his station, he says something unworthy of himself and his country. The flag sho do so, and the American people must pull it down. We would not let any other country do it." (Prolonged applause on Democratic side.)

TRADE AND THE TARIFF.

Proceeding, Mr. Williams argued that if the Philippines could not take care of themselves, they would fall under the nfluence of England, or France, or Ger-many, Our interest in them was a commercial interest. We had in the commercial interest. We had in the East generally an interest in "opening the door." If any other country got possession of the Philippines, it could not do worse than Spain did. In any event, our trade with the Philippines was a mere drop in the bucket, and if we retained possession of them we would have to sacrifice the "open-door" policy in the Orient or go back on the Constitution.

He argued that our tariff laws must extend over the islands, and if they did, it would be absurd for us to exercise one licy in the Philippines and contend for another in China.

There was still another solution of the

problem. Mr. Williams said, if we did t want to give the islands their independence or let them fall under the sway of another country, we could sell them as a war indemnity to England. She would bring to them civilization. The islands would get freedom of religion and freedom of trade, and we would get rid of a naval, military, political, racial, social, and naval problem, and avert a perpetual foreign policy.

Williams's remarks were listened to with careful attention, and his colleagues gave him a hearty round of ap-

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED. The agricultural bill was then passed. The provision inserted in the bill, to be used as a means of retaliating against Germany and other countries, was passed, with a slight amendment, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion in refusing the delivery of goods, adulterated or deleterious to health, instead of making refusal to deliver such goods mandatory. The bill carries \$3,-696,322, or \$187,120 more than the current

Several resolutions from the River and Harbor Committee, calling upon the Sec-

retary of War for estimates as to the cost of certain proposed river and harbor work were adopted. In the list is Deep Creek,

Va.

The conference report on the army and navy deficiency bill was adopted, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Senate Proceedings. Senator Teller occupied the first half of to-day's session of the Senate with a speech in advecacy of the theory that there are no restrictions upon the right of the United States to expand its borders so as to include far-distant territory. Mr. Teller's address, like that of Mr.

Mr. Teller's addrers, like that of Mr. Platt's, was a constitutional argument, in the course of which he maintained the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory, without entering upon a discussion of the policy of expansion, except, of course, in an incidental and inferential way. In view of Mr. Platt's very able exposition to the question, Mr. Teller thought that he might omit properly much of what he had intended to discuss. He did not think there was the slightest. He did not think there was the slightest question of the power of this government

on acquire foreign territory.

"If we are a nation," he declared, "we have the power to exercise the rights of a nation—all the rights of any sovereign power. He believed that the founders of this government intended to found a nation—all the deather that they carried their this government intended to found a nation, and the idea that they carried their intention into execution had been sustained by the Senate, House of Representatives, and the courts ever since. He declared that it was the prerogative of a nation to defend itself. When the country was called upon in 1851 to meet this question, it met it fairly, and settled it for all time. So far as the United States was concerned, at least, the question was settled finally at Appomattox. Then, desettled finally at Appomattox. Then, de-clared Mr. Teller, we took our place as a nation, endowed with all the powers of a sovereign, and we possess those powers to-day."

OURS THROUGH CONQUEST. Referring to the territory acquired by the United States during the recent war, Senator Teller said: "We have already acquired this territory. We need, as a matter of fact, no treaty with Spain to confirm our right to it. By right of conquest—a right undisputed—we came into possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Asiatic archipelago. They are ours just as certainly as they could be made so by

Mr. Teller discussed briefly the state-ment of Mr. Vest that many of the deeds of cession of foreign territory acquired by the United States contained clauses providing that the territory ultimately should be erected into States of the Union. "We can confer statehood upon these territories, when, in our judgment, it is proper to do so. Nobody can call up or question our right in this matter. If we acquire territory," he continued, "the very act carries with it the right to government. Who," he demanded with demands of the control of the continued of the control of the cont with dramatic force, "can govern now i Cuba or Porto Rico, but the Unite States? That question is settled—settle by the very circumstances of the case The question is now, What disposition shall we make of the territory that ha

RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. Mr. Teller thought it a duty of our cople and legislators to keep in min this government is founded, that the rived from the consent of the governed. He believed the United States could not govern the Philippines, once acquired ab-solutely, in violation of this fundamenta principle. "We ought," said he, "to ex-tend to the people of these possessions the power to govern themselves as soon they are prepared to exercise that

"We are," declared Mr. Teller, "coming to deal with the greatest question the American people have/met since 1821 I anticipate much difficulty and embar-rassment, but have at no time felt the distrust that has been manifested by

many of our people."

Mr. Teller said that the United States did not go to war with Spain for conquest, but for freedom and humanity As soon as the relief which was proposed had been extended to the people of Cuba hey ought, he thought, to be permit to govern themselves. This was the declaration of the resolutions adopted b the Congress. The declaration appli only to Cuba, but he believed it have been made applicable to the res

of the acquired possessions, "If this government will say to the Teller, "We will give you self-gov ternment,' we will not need an army of 50,000 men in Cuba, 2,000 in Porto Rico and 30,000 in the Philippines. To say this to those people is the only way to escape a great standing army. "I am not one," he said further along,

"to turn these possessions back to Spain but I do believe that we ought to giv them the opportunity to govern them selves. I may say that nobobdy want hese possessions made into States nov No public man is in favor of such a plan so far as I am aware; yet in course of time we may take them in.

"No colonial system, such as Englan-established years ago in India, will eve be established under the Stars Stripes," declared Mr. Teller, "Ou will always float over liberty and happ ness, insured to all the people beneath be accorded the fullest rights of American citizens, the flag will float as an emblem of good government and protection to them, as it does to us."

NEED NOT WAR WITH THEM.

In reply to a question from Mr. Tilman Teller said he would not go to war with the people of the Philippines in order to force our institutions upon them. He would consult them as to the form of government they wished, and he believe that by pursuing this course we should avoid the necessity of war with the natives. Their government might not be as perfect as ours, but all accounts agree that the natives were tractable and in telligent, and capable of progress.

Mr. Proctor here interrupted Mr. Teller to read an extract from a letter from Admiral Dewey, concerning the character of the Filipinos, as follows: "These people can be governed without the slightest difficulty. They readily give in to rea-son, and I have not had the slightest difficulty in dealing with them."

Mr. Proctor also read an extract from the letter of an army officer in terms of praise of the Filipinos, and indicating that ere need be no difficulty with them Continuing. Mr. Teller expressed opinion that the natives could not be governed from Washington. susceptible to just and liberal treatment and there was no reason why, if they were capable of appreciating them, our beneficent institutions should not be extended to them.

ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, reported favorably from the Appropriations Committee the House resolution providing for an adjourn-ment of Congress from December 21st to January 4th, and it was adopted withou NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The remainder of the session was given

up to the Nicaragua canal bill. Senato Caffery was the only speaker on this subject, and he opposed the Morgan bill. Without having concluded his remarks. Mr. Caffery, at 4:10 P. M., yielded to Mr. Gallinger, and on his motion the Senate went into executive session. At 5:10 the Senate adjourned. Southern Rallway Dividend.

NEW YORK, December 29 .- The direct tors of the Southern Railway Company to-day declared a dividend of 1 per cent Allan Nomination Confirmed.

He Expresses Entire Satisfaction With His Southern Trip.

CEMENTING THE SECTIONS.

Belief That the Visit Has Done Much to Aid It.

CARE OF CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

Mr. McKinley's Utterance on This Subject Overshadowed Original Ob-

Celebration of Peace With Spain,

ject of the Journey, Which Was

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20 .-The presidential party, after an absence of several days in the South, arrived at the Pennsylvania station, over the Southern railway, at 11:39 o'clock this morning, exactly on schedule time.

With the exception of Mrs. McKinley, who was slightly indisposed, at Atlanta every member of the party has been in the best of health, and all pronounce the trip most enjoyable, and a splendid success in every way. Everywhere a stop was made the President was received with greetings and demonstrations of at enthusiastic character, and during the entire week there was not a disturbing in

The run from Columbia, S. C., was un ventful, and on arrival here the splendid train of six Pullman cars, under the personal supervision of General-Agent Brown, was run up the Sixth-street siding where all alighted. The President and Mrs. McKinley were driven to the White VISITS ON THE TRAIN.

The last morning aboard the presidential train was spent chiefly in farewell visits, paid to each other by members of the party. The President received all his guests in his car. He expressed entire satisfaction with the trip. In this sentiment every member of the Cabinet aboard heartily coincided, while Generals Wheeler and Shafter repeated the eulogistic expressions already made in their public

The general impression prevailed that the trip had cemented to a marvellous degree the good feeling between North and South, and had brought into prominence the excellent condition and capa-bilities of the army. The original ob-ject of the visit—to celebrate the peace the young man would return, and the im-pression prevailed that he would throw himself on the mercy of the court. with Spain-lost its significance directly after the President's memorable utter-

M'KINLEY SENTIMENT ENDORSED. G. A. R. Posts' Act in Support of His

Confederate Proposition. DUBUQUE, IA., December 29.-Hyde Park Post, of the G. A. R., has unanimously endorsed President McKinley's Atlanta declaration that the time has arrived when the Federal Government should assist the Southern States in caring for the graves of the Confederate

A copy of the resolutions were telegraphed to the President, at Augusta, Ga.

Hyde Park Post is the first in the country to act on the President's proposition. ENDORSEMENT NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA., December 20.—Steven's Post, G. A. R., of Lititz, has endorsed the President's speech relating to the government's caring for the graves of the Confederate dead, and has request el Congressman Brosius to use his influ ence to bring about national legislation o carry into effect the President's senti-A NOTE OF DISCORD.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., December 20.-Mayor A. A. Perry, a member of Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., has written a letter to the post, severely con-demning that portion of President Mc Kinley's address at Atlanta suggesting that it would be proper for the government to assist in the care and preservation of Confederate cemeteries. ter says: "Perhaps it is better for me to stay away from Grand Army gatherings. for a little time, at least, until I recove from the shock of the statements lately made by President McKinley at Atlanta one rejoices more than I do at the splen-did spectacle of a reunited country, presented during the recent war with Spain But I cannot yet believe that it is the duty of the nation to give the same attention to the graves of the men who sought to destroy it as to the resting-places of those who died for its preserva-God forbid that any word should come from my lips or pen calculated to renew the sad memories of the past. Let us extend the warm hand of fellowship to our southern brothers, let us give them ungrudgingly of our love, but le us not do any act or approve any policy from which future generations may infethat the great American republic, during the last years of the nineteenth century. had become so blind that she could no distinguish between her saviours and her would-be destroyers."

BARNES SURRENDERS HIMSELF. After Wandering Around He Returns

to Stand Trial for Embezzlement. Eugene Barnes, long the confidentia book-keeper of Mr. John T. Powers, commission merchant, on Cary street, for whom a warrant was sworn out Monday. December 12th, charging him with em bezzling and converting to his own use \$300, returned to the city yesterday after noon and surrendered himself to Ser geant Jeter, of the First Police District Young Barnes came into the station house at the Old Market a few minute after 3 o'clock, and walking to Sergean Jeter, who was in charge of the office at the time, said he understood there was a warrant there against him, and he wished to give himself up. Sergeant Jeter took the paper from the large envelope, where such things are kept when not in the hands of an officer for execution, and went through the usual form

of reading it to the young man. That done, he quietly locked him up.

The warrant was issued by Mr. George W. Schleiser. Justice of the Peace, and reads as follows: "Eugene Barnes did ter D. Moses & Co., 1905 Main street.

Barnes stated to Sergeant Kerse and others at the station-house last night that, upon learning he would be arrested, he left Richmond. He went first, he said, to Baltimore, and from there to Atlanta, Ga. In the mean time he had moments to collect his thoughts, to calm down and these concluded to come head. down, and then concluded to come back to Richmond and stand his trial. Further

than this he would not say.

He asked to see Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., and later, when that gentleman reached the station-house, he engaged him as counsel. Barnes will appear in the Police Court this morning, but counsel will waive examination there, and take the case immediately to the Hustings Court. The alleged embezzler was visited at the station during the afterneon and evening by his father and several friends.

HAS A FINE FACE.
A stranger would look a second time at the face of this young man. He has a fine, open countenance and prominent high forehead. His carriage and demeanor is certainly not that of a criminal, or of a man in whom trust cannot be placed. He was neatly dressed in a dark suit, which fitted him well, and clothed a squarely-built, athletic body. One thing especially noticeable about the young man's appearance is the firmness and steadiness with which he looks one in the face while talking. He did not seem to be nervous last night, but his manner du ring conversation was very earnest, and appeared to be a forced kind of calmness

HAD HIS ENTIRE CONFIDENCE. Barnes had been with Mr. Powers sever or eight years, had risen to the most re-sponsible position in the store, and his employer trusted him implicitly, even to the extent of attending to the banking business of the house. Mr. Powers was greatly surprised when, last Saturday week, the bank sent him word that his ccount was overdrawn \$365. An investi gation showed that the entries on the stubs of the check-book did not correspond with the checks returned from the



crepancies aggregating over \$1,000. On Monday Mr. Powers explained the appnf \$380 had not been credited on the bankbook, owing to the rush at the bank. Hittle later he asked if a deposit would b made, and was answered negatively. He said then he would go out to lunch, and that was the last seen of him until yesterday afternoon. Mr. Powers has been having an examination of his books made, d said a few days ago that his loss old run up over \$1,000. Both Barnes and his attorney declined ast night to say what course will be pur-sued when the case comes up in court. It has been understood for some days that

LUCKY RICHMOND MAN.

\$150 Made by Walking Across Broad Street.

I am in just \$150, said a happy Richmond man. I have been trying for a long

time to buy a Piano. By walking across Broad street to the Great Reduction Sale, Ninth and Broad streets, I saved \$150, and have one of the finest Planos made. I am astonished at the low prices Mr. George A. Minor is selling High-Grade Pianos. People wanting a first-class Piano make a big mistake if they don't buy now, while the sacrifice sale is going on. Only a few more days in which to secure the bargain of a lifetime. Go secure the bargain of a lifetime. Go to see the celebrated Pianos. Try them, hear them, test them, compare with all others, and you will see the big money saved to you. Open every right this week. Ninth and Broad streets. GEORGE A. MINOR, Manager,

Mitteldorfer's

open every night until 10 o'clock. Christmas Sales at Sydnor & Hund-

ley's. Atthough Sydnor & Hundley have sold down several times on Ladies' Desks, Rocking Chairs, and Morris Chairs, they anticipated the great demand, and their stock of these specialties are continually freshened up by new arrivals. New La-dies' Desks (beautiful designs in ma-hogany just in), Morris Chairs (some of the most comfortable and handsome received vesterday), and, without doubt prices cannot be seen. Store will be open very evening this week until 9 o'clock.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY. 711 and 713 east Broad street.

Piano-Boxes for Sale,

good for coal and feed boxes, at the Great Piano Reduction Sale, Ninth and Broad streets.

Half Rates

on steamer Pocahontas during Xmas holiday. Pay full fare going and get a free return ticket. Tickets will be a Tickets will be sold 1886, inclusive, and will be honored for passage within ten days from date of sale. One fare for the round trip between Old Point, Norfolk, Newport News, and

Mitteldorfer's open every night until 10 o'clock. \$10-Graphophones-\$10.

Largest stock in the South-all sizes and all prices. Come and hear them. Sever thousand five hundred records. Open until 10 every evening until Christmas. Wal-ter D. Moses & Co., 1006 Main street.

has removed to 618 east Broad street, betwen Sixth and Seventh-still on th Shoes, Trunks, and Satchels,

E. Harvie Spence

The Bell Book and Stationery Co., 728 east Main street, have a large stock of handsome Calendars and Booklets, which they are selling very cheap.

Ladies.

Your friends are buying from W. C. Schmidt Maillard's and Nunnally's candies for you. A box of cigars, especially gotten up for a Xmas present, is the pro per gift for a gentleman. The brands they like are sold by W. C. SCHMIDT,

No. 427 east Broad street. \$16-Graphophones-\$10. Largest stock in the South-all sizes and

unlawfully embezzle and convert to his own use the sum of \$300, property of the said John T. Powers." READY TO BEGIN WORK

Electrical Company Establishes

MR. HOLLEY IN CONSULTATION

Offices at Haxall Mills.

The Distinguished Engineer Decides the Location of the Power-House.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

He is Much Impressed With the

Rights Acquired and the Oppo

tunities Presented-A Further Pro-

ject of the Company.

Mr. C. F. Todd, president of the newly formed Virginia Electrical Railway and Development Company arrived in the city yesterday, and is quartered at the

Mr. Byron Holley, of Columbia, S. C., the distinguished engineer, and the most eminent authority on hydraulies in this country, is also at the Jefferson, the object of his visit being to make a report to the company promoters in regard to the power development prospects, and to advise them as to the best location for the proposed power-house.
HAS ESTABLISHED OFFICES.

The company has established temporary offices in the Haxail Mills, and the busi-ness of the company is rapidly taking definite shape. The building of the powerhouse will be begun as soon as the plans and specifications can be prepared, though the construction of the big dam be undertaken until after the will not be undertaken until after the spring floods. It was practically decided yesterday to build the power-house on a part of the present mill site, and the work of demolishing the old walls is to be begun at once. Mr. Holley, in an interview with a Dispatch reporter last night, said he had traversed the canal yesterday from the Gallego Mills to Grant's down to was a dearge bleage of the Grant's dam to get a clearer idea of the lay of the country than he had gathered on his former visits. He said, with emcompany were very valuable, and repre-sented a fine opportunity for the devel-opment of power, and in the future of the development of the longer canal.

TO USE THE CANAL, TOO.

The development of the James-River and Kanawha canal is a part of the proect that has not been emphasised up to the new company to acquire these rights and make the most of them at some future time. The Haxall and Crenshaw canal, which the company now owns, Mr. Holley thinks very valuable.

Large and Small Music Boxes

Come in and see our stock of these goods. Largest ever seen in Richmond, and they will prove the delight of the family or friends. Open until 10 every evening until Christmas. Walter D. Moses & Co., 1005 Main street, All Who Are in Want of Fine Jewelry of all description, such as Dismonds. Watches, and Silver Novelties (Sterling-Silver Pearl-Handle Pen Holders a spe-

ciality for 50c.), call at the old reliable jewelry store of Julius Schumann, 631 east Broad street.

Music Cabinets of All Kinds. If you wish anything in this line, call until Christmas, Walter D. Moses & Co.,

· You Can Buy Nice, Fresh-Made Pound-Cake and Home-Made Fruit-Cakes at S. Uliman's Son's at Isc. pound. Sweet Oranges, Isc. dozen, at S. Uliman's Son's, Nos. 1829 and 1822 east Main street, and No. 501 east Marshall

Washburn Guitars, Mandolins, and Ban-os-the finest in the world. Elegant new holiday stock. Open until 10 every eve-ning until Christmas. Walter D. Moses If You Wish to Purchase for Xmas Violets, Beauties, Meteors, Maids and Brides, Valley, Carnations, or other Flow-

Useful Christmas Presents.

ers, Blossoming and Decerative Plants, just call upon Reynolds & Eby, 901 cast Main street, who are prepared to fill all orders to the satisfaction of customers. 'Phones-Old, 1984; New, 1242. The Southern Express Company,

have opened a branch office at No. 601 east Broad street. Entrance from either Broad or Sixth street. Mr. B. M. Parham is the agent.

Steinway and Knabe Pianos; also, Hardman, Kimball, Standard, and other famous Pianos, Open until 10 every evening until Christmas. Walter D.

Moses & Co., 1005 Main street. Cigars. The finest selected stock of Havana and Key West Cigars can be found at GEORGE SCHOEN'S,

Main and Eleventh street. If the Baby is Cutting Teeth be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Witaslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the

cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

child, softens the gums, allays all pain

The Weather. WASHINGTON, December 20 .-RAIN Forecast for Wednesday;

For Virginia-Light rain in the early morning, probably followed by clearing; light, variable winds, For North and South Carolina-Generally fair weather, preceded by rain on the coust; cooler; fresh, southwesterly

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YES. TERDAY was damp and showery, with an exceptionally heavy fog at night. State of thermometer; 6 A. M.......

9 A. M..... 12 night.....

Mean temperature